

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

COMMON WARNING COLOURS OF MASHONALAND ACREINE
BUTTERFLIES, ETC.

All the figures are about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the natural size.

All the specimens represented on this Plate were captured by Guy A. K. Marshall at Salisbury, Mashonaland, 5000 feet.

FIG. 1. *Acræa doubledayi*, form *axina* ♂, Dec. 31, 1898.

2. " " " " ♀ " " "

3. " *caldarena* ♂, Dec. 31, 1898.

4. " " ♀ " " "

5. " *nohara*, form *halali* ♂, Dec. 31, 1898.

6. " " " " ♀ " " "

7. " *rahira* ♂, Dec. 31, 1898.

8. " " ♀ " " "

9. " *violarum*, form *asema* ♀, Dec. 31, 1898.

The above five species were therefore captured on the same day in the same place together with other examples of all species except *rahira*, as described on p. 492. The group is a beautiful example of synaposematic (Müllerian) resemblance between the species of a specially-protected group inhabiting the same locality.

10. *A. anemosa* ♀, Jan. 7, 1899.

11. *A. natalica*, ♀ " "

A male of *anemosa* and a second female of *natalica* were captured on the same day. Another beautiful example of synaposematic resemblance between two fine species.

12. *A. doubledayi*, form *axina* ♂, April 6, 1898.

13. *Baoris netopha* ♀, April 6, 1898.

The Hesperid at rest with its wings closed is a mimic of the smaller *Acræas* such as that shown in Fig. 12. There are several white spots on both upper- and under-side of the fore-wing of the skipper, but these are concealed by the hind-wing in the position of rest with the fore-wings pressed well back between the hind. In the specimen figured the fore-wings are not quite sufficiently far back, so that the border of the dark shade which should be entirely concealed is exposed together with a part of the most anteriorly-placed white spot.